THE CRISIS.

Devoted to the Support of the Democratic Principles of Jefferson.

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession---everything for the Cause, nothing for Men."

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TERMS.

The Crisis will be printed in quarto form, on a medium sheet, with new type. The price $1—and no paper will be sent to any person, without payment in advance, postage paid. As nothing short of a very large and effective subscription can justify the continuation of the paper, the above terms will be strictly adhered to.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH of Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio,

In the House of Representatives, April 10, 1840—On the bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.

Mr. DUNCAN having the floor, said:

Mr. Chairman: I believe the bill before the committee is the general appropriation bill.

[The Chair answered, it was.]

I will inquire if there is any particular amendment, or any particular section of the bill, now under discussion?

[The Chair answered, no.]

So I supposed, from the range and character of the debate yesterday. The debate yesterday was monopolized by the Opposition; and they talked of every thing that is now, ever was, and is to come—abuses of power, panic, ruin and desolation, of our lamented country—and the profligacy and extravagance of the Administration formed, as usual, the *principal* themes. Well, sir, I like such latitude in debate; it is in character with the liberal, latitudinarian, and free spirit of our political and religious institutions. I think I will take advantage of the latitude in debate now enjoyed, and talk of some things, too, not immediately connected with the subject before the committee.

It is perhaps necessary for me to inform the people of this country that such is the frame and character of our Government, that the Executive has no power to appropriate a dollar of the public money for any purpose, nor has he power to expend a dollar only as he is authorized by Congress. Whatever of profligacy may exist in the management of this Government must be exclusively charged to Congress; and yet the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Wise] stated on yesterday that the Executive is, and has been, responsible for the last six or seven years for every dollar which has been appropriated and expended by Congress. The gentlemen holds the Executive responsible for that over which he has no control. Can the President control the expenditures of Congress? No, sir. Congress has the power of making appropriations to any amount, and for any purpose, without consulting the President—without his approbation, and contrary to his wish. The power of the President to prohibit extravagant appropriations is negative; and even that power avails him nothing, provided two-thirds of each branch of Congress vote for an appropriation; for the bill making the appropriation, in that case, is a law with or without his signature or approbation. Sir, I refer you to the President's messages, and to the reports and estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the truth of the fact, that one-half of all the moneys appropriated is done by the authority, and upon the responsibility of Congress alone. The Secretary of the Treasury presents to Congress estimates of the amount of appropriations necessary for Government purposes, and the President endorses these estimates and recommends them. Here his responsibility ends; but Congress have yearly made appropriations far above the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for other purposes entirely, than those recommended. Is the Executive to be held responsible for such appropriations as these, and, in consequence of them, denounced for extravagance and profligacy, far and wide as the Union? The intelligence of an honest community supersedes the necessity of reply to such denunciations.

But let me refer you to the journals of this House, for the truth of another strange fact. That is, that more than three-fourths of all the appropriations made, over and above the estimates recommended by the Secretary, and endorsed by the President, have been proposed by the Opposition, and carried by a majority of their votes. How does this fact correspond with the never-ceasing howl of extravagance with which we are annoyed, and with which the country is perpetually alarmed?

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Cushing] followed in the wake of the gentleman from Virginia, and concurs with him in holding the Executive responsible for such appropriations. Yes, sir, he goes further: he not only holds him responsible for such appropriations, but he holds him responsible for any estimates that he may recommend over and above what may strictly be wanted for the ordinary support of the Government. Further: he holds the Executive responsible for failing to recommend estimates and appropriations for purposes of internal improvements, when and where they are or shall be necessary. This is strict accountability on the broadest principles; and what does it all mean? It means, sir, 1st. If Congress appropriates money without the knowledge and contrary to the wish of the President, he is to be held responsible. 2d. If the President recommends one dollar over the estimates actually necessary for Government purposes, for internal improvements, or any other purpose, he is to be held responsible, and denounced for extravagance and profligacy; and lastly, if the President withholds his recommendation of appropriations for the purposes of internal improvements security on the seaboard, &c. he is to be held responsible, and denounced for "*meanly sneaking and skulking*" from the responsibility and duties attached to his office.

Verily, these gentlemen remind me of a certain Procrustes I once read of—a man of horrible cruelty. It is said of him that he used to place on a bed, travellers who fell into his hands, and if they were too long for his bed, he cut off the projecting part, and if they were too short, he placed anvils under their feet, and beat them out till they equalled the length of the bed.

Mr. Chairman, I am not extravagant when I say, one half of the time of this House is consumed by the Opposition in denouncing the Administration for its profligacy and extravagance. If the Opposition are sincere in the charges which they make, will the people not hold them to a fearful accountability for their gross neglect of duty when they are apprised of the fact, that not the first attempt has been made by that party to reform the abuses of which they complain? If such abuses exist, the solemn oath they have taken in presence of Heaven and man, to faithfully discharge their official duties, binds them to the throne of eternal responsibility to their conscience and to their country, to point out those abuses, and to recommend a remedy. If they will, the Democratic party here, to a man, will gladly join with them, heart and hand, in assisting them in reformation. Where are the abuses of which you complain? Are there more officers than are necessary to manage the Government? then point them out, and they will be removed. Are there officers who do not do their duty? point them out, and they will be reformed. Are the salaries of officers and clerks higher than necessary to secure men competent and qualified to discharge the duties and trusts severally connected with their offices? then point them out, and they will be reduced. Sir, I have a right to demand that the Opposition shall discharge the duties I have here proposed. The country will demand it at their hands, or they must cease their clamor of profligacy against the Administration. But they will not attempt to propose a reform, or point out an evil. They know that the Government is as well and as economically administered as it can be. They know that the business of the Government cannot be administered with a less number of officers and clerks than are now employed; and they also know that competent men cannot be obtained to discharge the official duties, for salaries reduced below their present standard.

Extravagance and profligacy is the howl of the demagogue in all Governments, and it is the howl of the demagogue in this Government.

I have said that the Opposition have pointed to no instance of extravagance. I was wrong. They have pointed out one item. I allude to the public printing. That item has been thrown up to the Democracy more than one thousand times this session; and from the fact that that *single* item has been harped upon in almost every speech that has been made by the Opposition, it is fair to presume they know of no other instance of extravagance; and how do they stand in relation to that. During the last Congress the Opposition had a decided majority in this House. They elected a Printer of their own party. Yes, sir, they elected a man of their own; and who was he? A miserable tool of a miserable faction—(I mean the Conservatives)—an empty, brainless coxcomb, without a name, a residence, or a foothold on the face of the earth—a pennyless loafer—one of the gaunt, lounging office-seekers that beset this Capitol, and ride you like the nightmare; without the means of doing the printing, and, I believe, without the first dollar to procure the means; and what was the consequence of his election? The public printing, in place of being done by the Government's confidential sworn officer, was farmed out to Gales & Seaton, not confidential and sworn officers of the Government. Yes, sir, the public printing was farmed out, and the man of straw elected (I mean the Editor of the Madisonian) received ten thousand dollars per annum for the office and trust thus reposed in him, and Gales & Seaton did the printing for the balance of the profits. What was the course of the Opposition then, think you? Was it to reduce the printing? No, sir; not a word was then said about the extravagance and profligacy of the public printing; but, on the contrary, more fat jobs of printing were thrown into the hands of that corrupt and fraudulent combination than has ever been done in any Congress since the organization of the Government, or the establishment of public Printer, by which the public printing was swelled to upwards of $231,000 which is more than double as much as it ever amounted to before, and that enabled Gales and Seaton to pay the enormous rent of ten thousand dollars. But as soon as the party character of this House was changed, and the printing was about to fall into Democratic hands, the yelp of extravagance in the public printing was raised by a hundred Whig tongues, that had before been as silent on that subject as the grave. But, sir, what did the Democracy do on the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Black?] They ordered a committee to investigate the subject of the public printing, and to report to this House what they might find to be a fair and just compensation for the public printing; and Blair and Rives were elected public printers on the condition that they were to receive such a compensation. That committee have made their report; it is now on the Clerk's table; it is in favor of retrenchment, and the Democracy will sustain it. So much for reform in the public printing, the only item of pretended extravagance pointed out or attempted to be exposed by the Opposition; and that item would have remained unexposed by them if the printing had remained in the hands of their party pets.

"Office holders and spoils party." Sir, have not every feeling you possess, physical and mental, been nauseated and sickened at that incessant cry; that miserable hungry howl of lamentation, which is never permitted to die on your ear? I once before exposed the fact by tables and figures, that more than one-half of all the offices of this Government are occupied by Federalists, and I now assert it to be a fact; but one-half is not enough for them. "*Being of the better sort of society*," they claim them all; and nothing short of their full possession will ever satisfy a party whose principles teach them to believe they are born to rule the "*common people*." The Federal party claim office as a natural and political right: composed, as they claim to be, of "the decency," and "*better sort of people*," they "*are born to rule the swinish multitude*." This right has been disputed by the Democracy, and it is this dispute, and the rights and principles involved, that have produced all the political struggles and turmoils that have been witnessed since the commencement of our Government. Will the Democracy now surrender? Heretofore the claims of the Federalists for all the offices have been made in blustering demands; now they are made in pitiful whining, sickening, crocodile whimperings.—The Democracy, in the support of stern principles, resisted the one? Will they now permit their sympathies so be so overcome as to yield to the other. Will they permit their principles, to maintain which they have so long and so manfully contended, now to be sacrificed at the hungry yelp and pitiful whine of a host of lean, lank, lazy, lounging office seekers, which beset this Capitol, and annoy the country elsewhere? "*The spoils party;*" and what would the hungry Federal office seekers be, if they were to get all the offices and spoils! would they not be "*the spoils party*" too; and how much would the community be benefitted by the change? I ask what benefit the tax paying community would derive by turning out the well fed, fat, clean, sleek, Democratic office *holders*, and putting in a swarm of hungry, lean, starved, Federal office *seekers?*

Panic! panic! panic! That's the string to pull. Turn back to the history of your Presidential elections, and show me one in the political statistics of your country, if you can, that has not been swamped in the Federal cry of *panic*. Examine the public journals from the

commencement of Presidential elections to this time, and you will find by them that every year that a President has had to be elected, is a year of panic and desolation. The cry of "*panic and desolation*" is one of the standing *modes* of electioneering. The people understand it, and are no longer to be gulled by it, and they look with contempt upon those who make it, as they do upon the slanderer and calumniator of American institutions and the American character. The yelp of panic, ruin, and distress, is now overspreading the land and doing its base and dirty work of slander upon the character of our country. Where is the panic and distress to be found? Where it always will be found: among the penniless loafers of your country—those who are too lazy and too proud to work, and have nothing to trade upon. All the panic and distress we have, consists in the inability of that class to enjoy the "*glories of the credit system.*" Show me the man in our widespread Union (except he has been the subject of misfortune) who depends upon his own industry and his own resources, that cannot laugh at your panic and sneer at your demagogical cry of distress. And here I must qualify this general remark, by the exception of many hundreds of persons of the most useful class of society. I mean those who labor in manufactories. They are, no doubt, seriously affected by the depressed and deranged state of the currency; but all their difficulties grow out of their connection with institutions, the proprietors and owners of which have not capital of their own by which to conduct them. If such persons will study their own real interests, they will cut loose from such establishments and such proprietors, change their business, or engage in the employment of those who have not to depend upon the smiles and favors of banks, and the uncertainties of the "*glorious credit system.*"

But, sir, what if there is distress and panic in the country? What is the cause of it but your miserable banking and credit system—a system that the united efforts of the Democracy have been directed to overthrow, so far as it is exclusive, monopolizing, and partial in its operation—a system, which, so long as it exists, will produce periodical derangement of the currency of the country, and distress with those who trade upon capital not their own.

But, I repeat, what if there is panic and distress in the country? Has Congress power to give relief? What constitutional authority have we for making this Capitol a poor-house? And by what constitutional authority can members of Congress, in their representative capacity, assume to themselves the office of overseers of the poor? Such a use of this Capitol, and such a usurpation of office, and such an exercise of power, was never contemplated by the framers of this Government; nor is it any where, except in the babbling noise of the demagogue, or in the brain of the raving political monomaniac. Sir, it is a settled principle, and a fact well known and universally understood, that all the wealth of this country is dug in sweat from her soil; and all the comforts and conveniences of life are the offspring of the united labor of the farmer and the mechanic, and upon that must we depend for all we possess, either as a nation or as individuals composing a nation. And let me assure you, whatever system of policy may be established by legislation, which will enable one part of the community to live without labor, must and will have the tendency to throw a greater portion of labor upon those not so favored. Such is the natural consequence, and such the practical effect, as all experience has shown, and will continue to show; and such is the credit and banking system, as it has existed, and now exists, in this country.

All the panic and distress that now hangs over us as a people, or any portion of us, had their origin in extravagance, idleness, or overtrading. That fact dare not be denied; nor dare it be denied that they have had their foundation in the credit and banking system, by the facilities they afford to live without labor, and temptations to speculate.

While I am unwilling to admit that any man here can go before me in commiserating the misfortunes of my fellow-beings, nor can any one rejoice more at the prosperity of our country, and the happiness of every class of society; than I do, yet I hold that Congress has neither the power nor the means to give relief in cases of distress. I say that Congress has no such power. I mean by that, that Congress has no power to tax one portion of the community to relieve the distresses of another. such a power cannot be exercised in justice, nor did ever the framers of the Constitution contemplate such an exercise of power. Congress can give no relief on any other principle than by an unjust and unconstitutional system of taxation, either directly or indirectly. To all such applications for relief, (I mean for such distress as is now said to pervade the country,) as a Representative, I must say, (however cold, heartless, and disconsolate the advice may be considered,) go home, work harder, and live more economically, and relief will be your reward. Sir, I have said that the cry of panic, as in times before, is made for political effect and party purposes. It is so, and such is the object of the demagogue. But I have the charity to believe that some of those who are attempting to spread the alarm of distress are, or think they are, sincere; but I am constrained to believe that many of that class are laboring under a species of derangement. There is a kind of derangement called monomania, which leaves the individual affected with it in full possession of his reasoning powers, on all subjects except the one on which he is deranged. For instance, the monomaniac is deranged on the subject of religion, and perfectly rational on all others. Hence it is that some persons fancy themselves to be the Saviour of mankind, or to be one of the ancient prophets, and, in some instances, to be the Almighty himself; or he may be deranged upon the subject of mechanics; hence it is you hear of persons spending a great portion of their lives in attempting to invent the perpetual motion. So it is with the alchymist, who spends his life in pursuit of the philosopher's stone. So it is with metaphysics, &c. And yet persons laboring under this species of derangement may be perfectly capable of attending to ordinary business. Professor Tital of Jena continued to perform his professional duties for some time, although laboring under the fixed hallucination of believing himself to be Emperor of Rome. Many other instances of a similar character could be cited. Alexander Pope, in a few lines, illustrates, in an interesting and forcible manner, the various effects of monomania on different individuals. He sung thus:

"Unnumbered throngs on every side are seen,
Of bodies changed by various forms of spleen,
Here living teapots stand, one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout;
A pipkin there, like Homer's tripod, walks,
Here sighs a jar, and there a goose-pie talks,
Men prove with child, as powerful fancy works,
And maids, turned bottles, cry aloud for corks."

Well, sir, we see that men become deranged on religion, mechanics, metaphysics, &c., why may they not become deranged on the subject of politics? They do. Our medical records furnish many instances of the kind, so they do on subjects of finance and economy. The celebrated Doctor Eberle informs us that he knew a person who for more than twenty years was firmly persuaded that he was the President of the United States; and yet this man would converse and think rationally upon all the ordinary concerns of life. We have all heard of persons in affluent circumstances pinching themselves with hunger, and clothed in rags, lest they should come to want and die in poverty. Such is the political monomania under which some of our politicians are now raving; and if Alexander Pope lived at this day and in our country, he would sing—

"Men often turn from reason's shining way
To chase a phantom in the light of day;
Sane in all matters save the affairs of state,
And wild in them as in the rest they're great.

Now preach they panic with a sing-song tone
When panic lives within their breasts alone;
Now hear they Furies yell in deep despair,
With deadly serpents hissing from their hair.*

Politically mad as Bedlam's King,
Around the world their doleful song they sing,
O'er fertile fields they leave their baneful track,
Blow up the world, and chuckle at the crack.

Such is the hell-born phantasy that holds
The Federal prophet's in its crimson folds;
Makes banks perfection, by a simple thought,
And strives to teach men what can ne'er be taught."

But, Mr. Chairman, I told you I intended to talk of some things not immediately connected with the bill under consideration. I desire to talk some about the Presidential election. I hope I will not be considered out of order. When the simple proposition to instruct the Committee on Finance to report an appropriation for the Cumberland road, was before the House, the Whigs used up one entire week in attempting to prove that General Harrison ought to be elected President of the United States. I hope it will now be in order, on the *general* appropriation bill, for me to use an hour or two in attempting to prove that he should not be elected.

So, sir, I proceed with my proofs and objections.

One of the modes now employed to secure the overthrow of the Administration, and secure the election of the Federal candidate, is to impress on the minds of the people that Gen. Harrison is a poor man, and therefore the poor man's friend; that he is the inmate of a log cabin, drinks hard cider, and is compelled, now in the sun-down of his life, to toil in sweat and dust for his daily maintenance; and therefore, if elected to the Presidency, will be capable of appreciating the poor man's condition, and will direct the administration of the Government with reference to the interests and benefits of that class of the community. These, if true, are powerful inducements for the poor and the friends of the poor to sustain Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, all other circumstances being favorable. But that he is, or ever was, at heart, a friend to the poor man, I am prepared to doubt; and with a view of being as brief as possible in support of this belief, I will give one illustration of the most forcible and undeniable character—and one, too, which at the same time that it carries truth on its face, will serve to convince every man who reads it, or hears it read, that the poor man has but little to expect, on the side of mercy and favor, from General Harrison or his administration, if elected. Gen. Harrison is in favor of, and has voted for, a law authorizing and requiring the sale of the poor man in bondage and degrading slavery for the payment of a fine and costs in which he might be mulcted, or what is tantamount thereto. This, sir, is a startling statement; but I have the proof at hand—read for yourself:

"Extract from the journal of the State of Ohio, dated

TUESDAY, January 30, 1821.

Senate met, pursuant to adjournment.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill from the House entitled "an act for the punishment of certain offences therein named," and after some time spent therein, the Speaker (Allen Trimble) resumed the chair.

Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 18th section of said bill, as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or cost, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to SELL OUT SUCH PERSON as a SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give the purchaser a certificate thereof, and from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be, provided by law in the case of master and apprentice.

"But nothing therein mentioned shall be construed to prevent persons from being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon any person convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provision of this act."

And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Beasly, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McNilton, Newcomb, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearengen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

And those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, McLean, Oswell, Pollack, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler and Speaker—12.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, O., Sept. 10, 1836.

"I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy from the journals of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the 19th General Assembly, held at Columbus, December, 1820.

See pages 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B. HARLAN,
Secretary of State.

Sir, this is the journal, certified to by the proper officer; and in order that no false issue may be raised as to the meaning or intent of those who voted for and against a proposition degrading to the American character, at war with every principle of our free institutions, and constituting a black mark, and a foul stain, upon the legislative journals of a free State: I say that there may be no false issue or mistake, I will submit the remarks of a distinguished statesman and patriot of the last war, at the time the measure was under discussion. I allude to Gen. Robert Lucas, who distinguished himself in our second war for independence; has for many years been a member of both branches of the Legislature of Ohio; her Governor for four years, and he is now Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

Hear what he said:

"Gen. Robert Lucas, in the true spirit of patriotism, made the following remarks:

"What will be the operation of this section?" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case: suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government—by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He is poor and unable to pay the fine. What would follow, under the provisions of this section? He is publicly ADVERTISED FOR TO BE SOLD—he is dragged by the crier along the streets—the man who provoked the assault, bids the amount of the fine and the shortest term of service, say *forty years—and the old patriot knocked off to his per bondage.*

"Any unfortunate citizen, who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be sold under this section, and driven into slavery by a FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser.

"This would be revolting to every feeling of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live.

"The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12. So this obnoxious provision, *voted for and defended* by WM. H. HARRISON, does not now disgrace the statute books of Ohio."

And this, Sir, is the manifestation of Gen. Harrison's attachments to, and sympathies for, the poor man.—What will the linsey hunting shirt, wool hat inmate of the log cabin, who delights occasionally in taking a knock down for the laudable purpose of improving his courage, and hardening his body, (for which he may be made the subject of fine and costs, which he may not have the means of paying,) say to such a manifestation? What will the crippled, war-worn soldier, and patriot of the Revolution, say to such a manifestation? Did he buckle on his armor, march to the field of battle, face the cannon's mouth, and risk fortune, limb, and life, to break the chains of British slavery, that his sons and posterity to all time, (in the misfortunes of poverty) should be the subjects of a law that would have disgraced the conscripts of the tyrant in the most arbitrary and degraded days of Rome, and make them the subjects of bargain and sale, and the slaves of the purse-proud and unfeeling Shylock; and that too, for the mere *crime* of poverty, or of not having the ability to pay a fine, and a few dollars and cents of cost?—Sires of the Revolution! was this what you fought for; was it for this you bared your bosoms, and "bore up under the battle's hottest rage?" Had you no higher

* The Furies were said by the ancients to have fiery serpents hissing from their hair.

object than mere colonial emancipation to stimulate you when you fought the enemy knee to knee, and breast to breast on Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and Trenton, in suffocating dust and smoke; and when your brave comrades in arms were sinking in fatigue and death by your side? You are not here; I will answer for you. You had higher objects. Emancipation of your country, political liberty, religious toleration, and personal freedom, were your stimulants, your objects, and your rewards. Then, I ask, can you cast your suffrage to the support of a man for the highest office in your gift, who stands prepared in principle, and has attempted in practice, to sell your sons in slavery for the *crime* of poverty, or the misfortune of inability to liquidate a fine and cost, in which they may be mulcted by a little imprudence, without design or intention to crime? I am inclined to doubt Gen. Harrison's sympathies for the poor man.

But it is said that "General Harrison is a poor man, and lives in a log cabin, and that he toils in sweat and dust for his daily maintenance." These allegations are either false or they are true. If they are false, then it is an attempt to practise a base fraud upon the American people from motives of demagoguism; but I will presume, for the present, that they are true. And let me assure you that if Gen. Harrison is of the right political faith, and is well qualified to discharge the complicated, responsible, and arduous duties which the Constitution, the interests of this country, and the policy of this Government impose on the President of the U. S., the fact of his being the tenant of a log cabin shall heighten my zeal and double my exertions to secure his election. The most devoted recollections that I have are associated with scenes and pleasures, in boyhood, with the inmates of log cabins. I was raised in a log cabin. All my youthful playmates were the tenants of log cabins; and all my youthful frolics were played off in log cabins.

Sir, I delight in the very name of a log cabin.—There is no name in the English vocabulary that dwells upon my lips with so much delight as log cabin. It brings fresh to my recollection scenes of youthful pleasures, which I have never since, nor ever will again enjoy. Many and oft is the time that I thought a day a month, in anxious watch for the setting sun which was the token for the rally to the frolic of the log cabin, where I met the comrades of my youth in dance, play, and song. In the times of which I am speaking, log cabins were what the term means—a house made of round logs, one story high, of dimensions suited to the size or number of the family who were to inhabit it, and sometimes with reference to an *increase*, a puncheon floor, a lin bark loft, and a clapboard roof.—The industry of the matron and her daughters was displayed by the thick folds of linsey frocks, pantaloons, and hunting shirts, which behung its walls.—Its loft was underhung with strings of dried pumpkins, and its capacity heated and lighted with a large wood fire from its capacious chimney. So much for the description. Now for the frolic. The frolic consisted in dancing, playing, and singing love and murder songs, eating johnny cake and pumpkin pies, and drinking new whiskey and brown sugar out of a gourd. Our dancing in my youthful day, and in my neighborhood, was done to the performance of an old Irishman with one leg, with the heel of which he beat time, a fiddle with three strings, to the air of

"Barney let the girls alone,
Barney let the girls alone,
Barney let the girls alone,
And let them quiet be.
Judy put the kettle on,
Judy put the kettle on,
Judy put the kettle on,
And we'll all take tea."

for, if I recollect right, I think our fiddler played but one tune.

But let me tell you, sir, our girls were not to be sneezed at. They presented a form in beauty that marked the developments of nature, when unrestrained by corsets, and the withering dissipation of fashionable and high life, and their guileless hearts looked through a countenance that demanded confidence in their innocent and unsullied virtue. But, oh! their forms! When you plied your arm to their waist in the giddy waltz, with the twenty-five yards of warm linsey in which they were comfortably enwrapped, you had an armful of health and firmness. These constituted my pleasures in the days of log cabins, and this is a description of log cabins, which, so far as it goes, will be recognised by those who have been found in the Western country. But, sir, the days of log cabins have passed away in the older settlements of the West, and with them, most of the log cabins; and with the log cabins, many of the amusements common to such tenements. All the older pioneers of the West and their descendants, who have observed that kind of prodence, industry and economy, which constitute the character of the good citizen, and entitle him to the confidence of honest men, have possessed themselves of comfortable and commodious brick and frame houses, large barns, and well improved farms, checkered with grain fields of every color, and mantled with horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and with hard cash for a rainy day, and some to lend a friend in need.

General Harrison was one of the earliest settlers of the West. Why is he not provided with the means, too, of comforting the sundown of his life? It would seem, if he had possessed the ordinary prudence, industry, economy, and stability common to the pioneers of the West and which has raised them from indigence to comfort and ease; and some of them to affluence, he would not now necessarily be the humble tenant of a log cabin, and have to toil his winter-beaten frame in the child of old age, for his daily bread. How does this matter stand? It has become our duty and our interest to inquire; for if his poverty is the result of misfortunes and untoward circumstances, over which he could have had no control, then is it a virtue, rather than a fault, and claims commiseration. But if it is the result of imprudence, extravagance, or of ill-directed judgment, the fault is his own; and such faults and frailties clearly render him unfit to be the Executive ruler of a great and powerful nation. What have been his misfortunes and what his opportunities? I profess to be somewhat acquainted with the history of Gen. Harrison's political, military, and private life. I am his neighbor, and live in his county. As to his private life, I *know* of no stain that for a moment sullies him. I believe he is strictly honest; I believe he is liberal, but not so to a fault. I have never heard of any pecuniary misfortunes him as the descendant of "*noble blood*;"—of highly respectable and wealthy parentage. Wealthy parentage? Then he received at his outset a patrimony. What has become of that? Why, if it was not borne away upon the wings of misfortune, perhaps it was a sacrifice to the inexperience of youth.—Be it so. That is not to be charged to him as a fault now; nor does it make him the less capable of discharging important official duties, for which he may have qualifications. But his history (verbal if not written) represents him as having received a large fortune in lands of the most valuable quality, and the most eligible location, by his marriage. What has become of that fortune? For its flight it will not be so easy to find an apology; for, on its reception, he was in the vigor and wisdom of manhood; with his mind at its strength, and with a judgment at its full size. But if the log cabin and the poverty story is true, that estate is in some way disposed of. But that is not all. General Harrison has held profitable offices from his boyhood. With but little intermission to this day, his hand has been in the public Treasury. Yes, sir, almost without interregnum, through a life as long as the Divine promise—for, I believe he is now on the verge of the horizon of threescore and ten—and at this moment holds an office worth, I think, clear and clean of all expenses, five thousand dollars per annum. I think I may venture to say General Harrison received from the public Treasury more than one hundred thousand dollars. He has drawn more from the public Treasury than a six-horse team can haul, in hard dollars, over the Alleghany mountains, on the national road; and yet his political partizans claim for him the Presidency, because he is poor and needy. What has become of this last vast estate? Can his friends answer?

Why, sir, so far from General Harrison being unfortunate, he has been one of fortune's choicest and most cherished children. Now, sir, permit me to ask, if General Harrison's poverty gives him a claim upon the American people either for political patronage, or even more than common sympathy; certainly not, unless it can be shown clearly that he has been reduced to poverty by misfortunes and calamities beyond his control.—While it is a settled principle, honorable to the American character, that the virtuous and qualified *poor* man is preferred to the virtuous and qualified *rich* man for office, let us inquire whether, when poverty is the result of extravagance, profligacy, indolence, a weak mind, a bad-directed judgment or mismanagement, it does not constitute a disqualification to hold a responsible station of an official character. Permit me to ask, if the man who has not had the capacity to secure a competency for the evening of his life out of such vast resources, can safely be trusted with the administration of this Government? I ask the question in candor and truth, and it becomes every American to ask the same question. Is the man who has not the ability to control and manage his own small and circumscribed domestic concerns, the suitable man in whose hand to place the destinies of this nation—the management of this wide spread and complicated Federal Union, whose harmony and whose duration—whose prosperity at home, and whose character abroad, depend upon its judicious laws, their best direction, and able and faithful execution? —A patriotic and intelligent people will answer this question.

But, Sir, I will now come to the rescue of General Harrison, and relieve him from the incapacity which his own friends have virtually and indirectly charged upon him. General Harrison is *not* a poor man; he does not live in a log cabin; nor does he toil in sweat and dust for his living. He is a rich man; he lives in a maghificent frame house, and is surrounded with a princely estate, of as good land as ever the Nile inundated, and as handsomely and advantageously located as any past which the majestic floods of the Obio or Mississppi roll, from their sources to the Gulf of Mexico. No, sir, all this story about the log cabin is a falsehood. It is a mean fraud, attempted to be practised upon the credulity and sympathies of the American people, for the base, demagogical purposes of political deception. General Harrison is neither to be cherished nor repudiated by the log cabin fiction: the whole is a hoax, attempted to be played off for political effect, and worthy of a party who have a contempt for the unstanding and intelligence of what *they* call the *common people*." Such attempts never fail to meet the scorn and derision of an honest and intelligent community, when and wherever made.

But indulge me while I attempt to expose another inconsistency involved in the log cabin hoax. Who were the active agents by which Gen. Harrison was presented as a candidate for the Presidency? The humble inmates of log cabins, think you? No. The conventions by which Gen. Harrison's nomination was brought forth, in nine individual instances out of ten, were composed of any thing but the laboring man of the log cabin. They were composed of, and controlled by, those who have neither attachments nor feelings for the log cabin class of community, further than to subverve their own purposes, further than to make them subservient to the establishment of a system of policy by which they may be made hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Federal Aristocracy of this country. I am not in possession of the names of the individuals composing the different State Federal Conventions, nor of the names of the delegates composing the National Federal Convention held at Harrisburg; consequently I can say nothing of their professions and occupations, farther than relates to my own State. I hold in my hand a newspaper containing the report and proceedings of the convention held in Ohio, and containing the names of those who composed that convention. I have extracted a table from that report, which shows the number of bank officers, bank directors, and bank stockholders, office holders, lawyers, and doctors, merchants, clerks, speculators, &c. Here it is. It tells a poor story for the log cabin and laboring interests of this country. I am told by members here that this table will serve to illustrate the character of other State Conventions, as well as the composition of the Harrisburg Convention. But here is the table, read for yourself. Here are the names, facts and figures. They expose the miserable attempt to palm General Harrison upon the people as "*the log cabin and the poor man's candidate*." Shame! where is thy blush? Truth and candor, where are thy advocates? Justice and honor, have ye been dethroned; and have moral depravity and debased political ambition, resumed your seats? But here is the table:

Principal composition of the Ohio Federal-Whig Abolition Convention.

Counties.	Bank officers, directors, &c.	Office holders.	Lawyers and Doctors.	Merch'ts clks. & speculators.
Ashtabula,	1		1	
Adams,		2	3	6
Butler,	14	7	12	22
Brown,		11	5	1
Belmont,	7	6		
Crawford,	3	6		
Clermont,	1	3	2	5
Carroll,		9		
Champaign,	12	44	11	17
Cuyahoga,	53	41	27	54
Dark,		31	8	18
Franklin,	170	83	30	960
Fayette,	8	13	7	9
Fairfield,*		21		
Geauga,	8	7	2	2
Greene,	35	15	18	47
Harrison,	7	7	10	7
Huron,	14	22	5	21
Highland,		17	18	39
Jackson,	2	8		
Jefferson,	4			3
Logan,		22	8	10
Lorain,		30	6	
Licking,	11	15	17	74
Lucas,		11	5	5
Morgan,		10	5	13
Mercer,		19	3	5
Madison,	26	22	14	14
Muskingum,	41	67	26	78
Miami,	6	7	4	13
Preble,		17	16	19
Portage,	2	5	3	5
Pike	11	7	3	33
Pickaway,	49	32	25	61
Ross,	21	15	19	84
Stark,	8	8	3	24
Sandusky,		3	3	11
Scioto,	10	28	7	42
Warren,		25	19	19
Wayne,	9	10	7	9
Washington,	19	28	4	27
Totals,	542	733	346	1048

*Unable to obtain full returns from Fairfield—the office holders alone.

Just look, sir! five hundred and forty-two bank officers, directors, &c., seven hundred and thirty-three office holders, three hundred and forty-six lawyers and doctors, and one thousand and forty-eight merchants, clerks, and speculators, in one State convention, in all twenty-six hundred and sixty-nine, representing the interests of the poor man! and the laboring community, and presenting General Harrison as the log cabin candidate! Sir, if I could speak to every laborer in this land, I would say to him, "*beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.*" These men will caress and flatter you until your suffrage is cast, and then they will order you to stand back, "*like a poor man at a dance.*" I would say look out when merchants, lawyers, doctors, bankers, speculators and Shylocks, assume the guardianship of your interests and your liberties. All the flattering caresses that the laborer or the poor man will receive from such a party, will result from the same motive that induced the fox to praise the music of the crow, which was to obtain the flesh which she would let drop in the act of singing.

I assert that the supporters of Gen. Harrison are not the friends of the poor and laboring classes of the community, and those who live in log cabins. On the contrary, they are those who seek the establishment and confirmation of a system of policy whose natural tendency is to make the "*rich richer and the poor poorer.*"

From such a guardianship save the Democracy, is my prayer. Under the guardianship of such men, hard cider and log cabins would be the lot of the poor man through all time. Sir, I have more than once said that a contempt for the intelligence of the people is a fundamental principle with the Federal party. I hold in my hand two communications, which will sustain me in the assertion. I ask that the Clerk may read them.

The Clerk read:

"*From the Oswego Palladium.*

"GENERAL HARRISON.

"We call public attention to the following most extraordinary reply, made by General Harrison's Committee at Cincinnati, to a letter addressed to him by the Union Association of this village. We are obliged to a member of the Association for a copy of the letter addressed by it to General Harrison, and a copy of the letter of the Committee, in reply thereto. We assure the public the correspondence is genuine.

OSWEGO, January 31, 1840.

"To the Hon. WILLIAM H. HARRISON:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is,

"Are you in favor of receiving and reforring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

"Secondly—Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that for the safe keeping and distributing of the public moneys, and for giving a uniform currency throughout the United States?

"And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union.

"I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office to which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people.

"I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"MILES HOTCHKISS,
"Corresponding Secretary."

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"CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

"*Oswego Union Association:*

"Gentlemen—Your letter of the 31st ult., addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than Gen. Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very great interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened with regard to the propriety of this policy, that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present remains unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence.—When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention—how ably all interests were represented in that body, we certainly have a high guarantee, that, should General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,

Your friends,

DAVID GWYNNE,
J. C. WRIGHT,
O. M. SPENCER.

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Secretary.

[Mr. Duncan was proceeding, when Mr. Mason of Ohio interrupted him, and asked to explain. Mr. D. gave way. Mr. M. said that he had seen a communication in a Buffalo paper denying the genuineness of these communications, (just read,) and that he (Mr. M.) felt himself at liberty to pronounce the whole a forgery.]

Mr. Duncan resumed, and responded that he presumed his colleague [Mr. Mason] knew nothing about the matter; and that he (Mr. D.) felt himself at liberty to pronounce it *no* forgery, and that the whole correspondence is genuine, and precisely as represented on the paper which was just read; and this he was authorized to say, not only from the presumption contained on the face of the paper itself, but from other information upon which he could rely. Sir, it is genuine; and what are the impressions this correspondence must make on the mind of every man who may read them? They are twofold. First, they convey the idea most forcibly, that, owing to physical and mental imbecility, the party have been compelled to assign political keepers to Gen. Harrison, and the necessity of this measure, with those unacquainted with Gen. Harrison, will be forced upon the mind, when it is known that he is now in or near the seventieth year of his age; a period of life when the heart beats slow, the blood flows sluggishly, the limbs become palsied, the watery eye grows dim, the voice trembles, the muscles wither, the "pantaloon becomes slippery," the memory takes wing, the empire of judgme t totters, and the mind sinks in human frailty.

The appointment of the committee must give rise to a supposed necessity; and that necessity will find its reason in the natural frailties of threescore and ten. It is not for *me* to rescue or relieve General Harrison from the difficulties and imputations with which his friends embarrass him. It is for his friends to explain away these imputations. But, second: the answer of the committee will not fail to make the impression, either that General Harrison requires political conscience keepers—because with him the Federal principles of these times would not be safe—or that he and his party have no principles—or that their principles are so obnoxious to public sentiment, that it is dangerous to disclose them. I think the latter proposition is the fact. I have looked in vain for a demonstration of modern Whig principles from their conventions: I can see none. There have been none; nor will there be any. The object of a committee is to put their principles under a bushel. Such is the secret mandate of the State Convention wire-workers—such is the secret mandate of the wire-workers of the National Harrisburg Convention; and the lips of all subordinate committees are sealed. The above committee informs us, in so many words, that it is not the policy of General Harrison or his friends to make any exposition of political faith or principle until after the election. Like the subjects of benighted ignorance of the old world, it is enough that the priests know the will of God and the mysteries of his holy word. What a miserable cause it is that shuns the light; and how unpardonably ignorant the political leaders of a party must be of the intelligence of the nineteenth century—of the intelligence of this people—who think they can lead the freemen of this Government, blindfolded, to the subversion of their own principles, and the overthrow of their cherished institutions. And how basely corrupt must be the party who sneak and skulk from an open, candid, and manly exposition of their political principles. Sir, I say unhesitatingly that this corresponding committee has been appointed for the purposes of concealment and delusion. I unhesitatingly assert that this concealment of principle arises from the fact that the Federalists dare not publicly disclose their principles to the American people. Concealment of principle, and false glare of military tinsel, are to be the means by which the people are to be gulled into the support of Federal men for office, and the establishment of Federal measures. But, sir, the effort will be about as fruitless as the coffin handbill mode of electioneering.

In relation to the conscience-keeping committee, I must say something. Of David Gwynne, I know nothing personally; I am unacquainted with him. I presume he is a clever fellow, and a respectable citizen, as all *my* constituents are. I take it for granted that he is opposed to the Administration and the Democratic party and principles, but not the less respectable for *that*. But of J. C. Wright and O. M. Spencer, I know something. I know them to be attorneys at law of high standing. I know them, as private citizens, to be of the most respectable order, and I will take this occasion to invite all who hear me, and all who may read me, to call on J. C. Wright and O. M. Spencer, should they have any business in the way of their profession. No two men in the State in which they live, will discharge their duty with more fidelity or more ability. But I know another thing. The Democracy will find themselves vetoed if they make these gentlemen the conservatives of their political rights. The log cabin, and its wool hat inmates, will find themselves in the *vocative*, if their political rights are thrown upon the care and protection of these gentlemen. A Persian frog could not swim in all the hard cider they ever drank. Those gentlemen may have seen a log cabin in their travels; so they may have seen a plough; but I doubt if either of them knows to which end of it a pair of horses should be hitched, or from which side of the land the furrow should be thrown.

These gentlemen are not Democrats. J. C. Wright will feel secretly flattered when he learns that I pronounce him a high-toned Federalist, from the first foundation of the world, and if his colleague is not of quite so blue a steep, it is because he has not been in the dye so long. Knowing, as I do, it was intended by the Federalists that the Democracy were to be gulled by this confidential conscience-keeping committee trick, I think it was a manifestation of diplomatic stupidity, that I have never seen excelled in political manœuvreing. It was cassiowary stupidity. I think it is the cassiowary bird, that rests the security of its body in the concealment of its head. The politics of this committee are too well known. If General Jackson, in his proudest and most popular days, were to have put himself in the keeping of these men, it would have blown him sky high with the Democracy, far and wide as *they* are known. If the friends of Gen. Harrison had constituted

UNCLE JAKE FELTER,
OLD STEPHEN WOOD, and
JIM GOODLOE,

the Committee of Conscience Keepers to General Harrison, the Democracy would have understood something of the principles and rules of action; but as it is, they will stand off. Sir, before I attempt to expose an extraordinary display of Federal inconsistency, I will ask your attention, while I expose an ordinary one. The Federal Whig national ticket is—

For President of the United States,
WM. HENRY HARRISON of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Now, sir, I pronounce John Tyler a slaveholder, and violently opposed to modern Abolitionism, in all its forms. If I have done him injustice, I hope some one of his Virginia friends here will contradict me, and I will retract. None to contradict me? Then I am right.

How does Gen. Harrison stand on the question of Abolition? As I cannot answer you that question, and as Gen. Harrison will not answer, and as his conscience-keeping committee are prevented by rule and the precedent of the Convention, I will ask to read an extract from a letter, which will give us some light on the subject.

Here is the letter:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"Fellow-citizens—Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this Society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligations which I then came under, I have faithfully performed.

"WM. HENRY HARRISON."

So much for the letter. Now for a small sentiment, which is a part of a speech delivered by Gen. Harrison on a public occasion. Here it is:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the whole of its *surplus revenue* appropriated to that object."

This is the sentiment. It is a small sentiment, but big with meaning; and the very attempt to carry it into practical operation would drench your streets in blood, lay waste in wreck and ruin this land, and sink this Union. Still, sir, I cannot say that Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist. He may have qualified these sentiments so as to make them unexceptionable, but this is for him, or his political conscience-keepers, to show. But, sir, what I want to call your attention to, is the truth of an assertion I once made on this floor, which was, that all the contending Federal factions of this Union will be drummed up and drilled, ranked and sized, faced to the right, and marched to the polls, to cast their suffrage in support of the Federal Whig National Harrisburg Convention Ticket. General Harrison will be sustained, Abolitionist or no Abolitionist, by all the Abolitionists, as well as by the Federal North and South Anti-Abolitionists. John Tyler, a slave-holder and a slave-owner, will receive the entire Abolition and Federal Whig vote North and South.

It will be remembered that, in 1832, Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency on the Federal side. I believe, and such was universally the belief, that he was a Mason of the highest order; and that he stood upon the tip-top round of the Masonic ladder. This will not be denied.

Darius Lyman, who was an Anti-mason, was taken up and presented to the people of Ohio as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, by an Anti-masonic convention. This was at a time when that miserable and contemptible demagogical hobby, Anti-masonry, was at its zenith. Anti-masons then were as the Abolitionists are now—anti-Democrats; but, strange to say, the Federal Masons to a man sustained Mr. Lyman for Governor, and in turn, and by way of reciprocity, the Anti-masons to a man sustained Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Such is the frailty of man when beset by political ambition and the love of power; the solemnity of an oath, peace of conscience, and the sacred ties of religion, are alike their victims of sacrifice. And I now predict, with more confidence than Daniel predicted the destruction of Babylon, that all the factions opposed to the cause of Democracy, all the princes of factions, the

Governors and captains, the judges, the councillors, the treasurers, and the sheriffs of factions, will be gathered together at Ura to worship Nebuchadnezzar's golden image; and the Jew will desert his God and the religion of Israel, and the Pagan will desert his idol, and abandon the sacred mysteries of his temple, and will fall prostrate before the image at the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltry, dulcimer, timbrel, jewsharp, banjo, and tambarine. Yes, sir, at the nod of Federalism, all other isms must fall prostrate. But it will not all do. Babylon must sink in wickedness, pollution, and idolatry. In the night of feasting and debauchery, the Cyrus of Democracy will destroy it.

Yes, sir, Abolition Whiggery of the North will be Whig Abolition of the South, both full-blooded twins of blue light Federalism, whether in the North or in the South; and the man must be a wilful liar or a stupid fool, who will attempt to affix either to the support of this Administration, or identify either of them with the Democratic party or the Democratic principles. In support of what I say, permit me to read two small extracts from the Philanthropist of March 31st, 1840.—The Philanthropist is a leading, and one of the most thorough-going Abolition papers of the day. But here are the extracts. I read from a long article headed "*the present Administration.*"

"The present Administration, it is generally conceded, is essentially Southern in its principles and policy; it is distinguished by its devotion to the foreign and domestic interests of slavery, perhaps more than by any other feature. The protection of slave labor seems to be its controlling principle. True, the freemen of the North and West number more than twice as many as those of the South, but they are supposed to have no peculiar interests, or the protection of free labor is a minor consideration. The aristocrats of the South give law to the Government and Mr. Van Buren is their vassal Executive.

"Another view of the subject we would present. Should the Van Buren party, after having rested its hopes of success to a great extent on its anti-Abolition warfare, be defeated, it would be the best thing that could happen for them, as well as the free States. From that moment the party would find it convenient to cut loose from the South. The conviction would arise that it had been leaning on a broken reed, and that there was a power at home which it was of more consequence to conciliate than the slave-holding interest. It is the vocation of Abolitionists to emancipate parties from thraldom to this interest. This they can do by creating such a mass of anti-slavery sentiment in the free States, and so directing it that it shall at once *crush* the politician who may venture in a single particular to pander to the wishes of the slave-holder."

Comment on these extracts is unnecessary; but I cannot leave them without notice.

So far as the Administration and the Democracy of the free States are charged with undue Southern influence and vassalage, it is a reckless falsehood and a broad slander, worthy of a demagogue and a LIAR steeped in moral depravity and political corruption.

The Administration and the Democracy of the North are as much devoted to the cause of philanthropy, universal emancipation, and the happiness of the human family, as the modern Abolition Whig party. But the Administration and the Democracy of the free States are devoted, too, to the perpetuity of this Union, the peace and order of society, the preservation of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of the States, and the peaceful enjoyment of their domestic institutions, which were guarantied to them at the formation of the Federal Government, and the guarantee of which security constituted a principal condition upon which the Federal Union was formed. *(Remainder in our next.)*

POLITICS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

House of Representatives, April 6, 1840.

SIR: There are several points in your proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, which present a contrariety of sentiment to the committee, to whom the subject was referred. I have, therefore, at their request, taken the liberty to suggest the difficulty to you, and ascertain more fully your views, than those given in your projet.

By the 14th proposition of the system, the *territory* of the U. S. is divided into *ten districts*, and with the exception of New York, each district is composed of *two or more States*. Are we to understand, that the President is empowered to call out the whole force of any one of the districts at the same time and at any point he may designate?

The interpretation of the TERRITORY of the U. S. is understood by some to mean the public lands, and the District of Columbia, and does not embrace the limits of the several States of the Confederation; an idea which would seem to be strengthened by the Constitution, which declares "a well regulated militia necessary to the security of a free State."

By the 17th proposition, "the power of the President to *call forth* and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia as he may deem necessary, and subject them to such regulations as he may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and improvement in military knowledge is an organization which may be inconsonant with the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, that provides for *calling forth* the militia, and reserves to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and *the authority of training the militia*, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

With a sincere desire to effect a proper organization of the militia, the only defence of a free country, you will pardon me for thus freely conferring with you upon the subject, in the confidence that you are always ready to afford every information and aid in securing a proper system.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. KEIM.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 8, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., stating the difficulties which have suggested themselves to the committee, to which was referred the plan for the reorganization of the militia of the U. States, and desiring to ascertain my views more fully than they are stated in the plan presented to the House.

The details of the plan for reorganizing the militia having been called for by a member of the committee, I took it for granted that this course would be pursued, and, to avoid being tedious, did not enter into more minute explanations. I therefore avail myself, with pleasure, of the opportunity now afforded me, to reply to the objections which have presented themselves to the committee. The proposition to divide the territory of the United States, by which is here meant the area embraced by the geographical boundaries of the whole Confederacy, is intended for military purposes, in order that each district may be commanded by one officer, who would have the general direction of the regulars and militia within the district; but the plan contemplated that the power of the President to call out this militia, should be restricted to assembling the militia of each State within its own territorial limits.

With regard to the 17th article, the same difficulty which presented itself to the committee, occurred to me when considering this subject, viz that provision of the Constitution, which restricts the power of Congress over the militia to organizing, arming, and disciplining them, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Although the word disciplining is susceptible of a different interpretation from that given to it here, yet the subsequent reservation to the States of the power to train the militia according to the system of dicipline adopted by Congress, would seem to define its meaning; and as we cannot be too scrupulous in our interpretation of the Constitution, I propose that, in the event of its becoming necessary to resort to drafts, in order to fill the ranks of the active class of militia, to apply to the States to place by law, their contingents at the disposition of the General Government, for a period not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction with the regular troops and by veteran officers. It is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State, when the advantages are presented, of possessing a body of well organized, well armed, and well disciplined militia, without any expense either to the States or to the citizens, and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points within each State, and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to establish as part of the system.

I am, however, led to believe, from the character of our fellow-citizens, and from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, that it will scarcely be necessary to resort to militia drafts, in order to fill the ranks of the active class. The volunteer corps have generally evinced so much eagerness to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from an association with regulars, and so much zeal and proper feeling, by proffering their services on all occasions when they might be useful, that I cannot doubt, if the President were authorized to receive them into the service of the U. S., a sufficient body of volunteers, within the prescribed age, might be enrolled, and the necessity for drafts altogether avoided. I proposed, therefore, that this authority be granted, but restricted so as to limit the period even of voluntary service to a period not exceeding 30 days in each year.

Aware, however, of the importance and comprehensiveness of this subject, together with the many difficulties which surround it, it is by no means my desire to precipitate the action of Congress upon a question of such magnitude and consequence. Subsequent reflection and discussion have but strengthened my conviction of the propriety, practicability, and opportuneness of the proposed plan, in its essential features, which I am persuaded have but to be examined with a candid mind and patriotic feelings, to secure general approbation. But these very considerations make it but the more imperative that it should receive the fullest and most mature consideration, even should this have the effect of preventing final action upon it at the present session of Congress. It is, perhaps, universally proper that questions, involving in a high degree the great interests of the people, should be subjected to popular, as well as legislative investigation—an ordeal to which the system proposed will be most cheerfully submitted.

If, on mature deliberation, there be any thing found in the system itself, or in its details, which conflicts with the rights of the States, or with the interests of our fellow-citizens, the objectionable parts may be amended or expunged, or the whole system altered or abandoned. If the committee should be of opinion that the situation of the country requires the adoption of some immediate measures to render the militia force more available for defence than it now is, it is respectfully suggested that the plan submitted by the Department of War last year, and the year before, would not only prove efficient, but would test the practicability of the measure now proposed. That plan contemplated authorizing the President to receive into the service, for a given number of days in the year, volunteers to the amount of 25,000 men, at such points as he might designate for the purpose of having trained and disciplined, and made acquainted with the duties they would have to perform at the stations they might be required to defend, in the event of any sudden emergency. At this moment, the most important of our naval stations, and our most valuable cities, are exposed to be destroyed or taken, although there are brave men enough to defend them, but who require previous concert, and more perfect training, to render them efficient.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. GEORGE M. KEIM,
Chairman of the Committee on the Militia,
House of Representatives.

(From the Globe of April 21.)

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF THE TRICK OF THE OPPOSITION TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE EXPENDITURES.

When we entered the House this morning, Mr. Wise was making a mighty dust to conceal the juggle of the electioneering committee of Federalism in regard to the expenditures. He appealed to the House—to his colleagues from Virginia especially—to say whether the handbill headed "OFFICIAL," and signed by eight members, adding the words "*Executive Committee*" after their names, (to give to it the appearance of a proceeding of the House, by a committee of the body on the *Executive*,) did not contain true copies of the extracts given in it. By making this appeal, he sought to make the impression that we had charged the committee with quoting falsely, or forging its extracts. Our article does neither. It simply says, that the hand-bill contains "*a statement of the public accounts, which, without explanation, is calculated to make a most false and foul impression on the public mind.*" We shall proceed to prove this; but it is proper, in the first place, to expose the adroitness with which the plan to take the people of Virginia by surprise with this unjust comparative view of the expenditures, was contrived.

On the 29th of June, 1838, Mr. Wright submitted, in the Senate, a statement showing the amount of the annual estimates and the annual expenditures—with the excess of appropriations above the estimates—the principal objects of such excess—and the principal objects of the increase or decrease in the annual expenditures. This document by its title, showed the increase and the objects of the increased appropriations. At the end of the document on one page, the whole statement of the expenditures was recapitulated. The summary contained in one-third of this page, which gave an aggregate of the expenditures for the last fourteen years, *without the explanation of the causes of the increase which preceded it*, suited the purposes of the Opposition. —Separated from the items given in the statement to which it was attached, and made a part, it presented an enormous increase of expenditures, for which, as the great body of the people could not account, and were therefore subject to be impressed with the belief that it arose from the extravagance of the Administration, as charged by its enemies. It would not do to cut this fragment of a public document, and give it as a whole to the country. A call, however, was so framed, as to get this portion of the statement communicated by the Treasury Department again, separated from the rest, which explained it, and in this artful way, the public officers were made to garble their own full statements so that it would enable the Opposition to dupe the people by a sudden display of the unexplained extract on the eve of an election, when it would be too late to lay the balance of the statement before them.

It is not now necessary to enter into a minute detail of the *extraordinaries* which enter into the aggregate sums, sent out by the Opposition to impress the public mind with the idea that the extravagance of the Administration had run up the *ordinary* expenses of the Government to double its usual amount. As a specimen, we here add a few of the more striking *extraordinaries* which swelled the amount in 1836 to 30 millions, and in 1837 to 37 millions. We class among the extraordinaries of those years, the harbor and light-house appropriations, as favorites of the Opposition, which they labored to increase; although in a diminished amount, they must be classed among ordinary annual appropriations.

Senate Document 497—*Twenty-fifth Congress, Second Session.*

1836.

Indian expenditures	$5,187,115
Suppressing Indian hostilities	4,868,747
Indemnities	220,922
Pensions	2,826,803
Paying States their three per cent. fund out of sale of public lands	963,993
	$14,067,580
Harbors and other improvements	977,950
Cumberland road	368,356
Light-houses	322,286
Public buildings, &c.	238,319
	$15,974,491

1837.

Indian expenditures	$4,366,000
Indemnities	4,115,741
Debentures paid out of the Treasury, and not out of revenue, as usual	333,740
Pensions	2,631,290
Paying States their three per cent. fund out of sale of public lands	460,542
Suppressing Indian hostilities	5,551,260
	$17,458,573
Potomac bridge	255,325
Roads and harbors	1,548,641
Cumberland road	406,784
Support of light-houses	291,355
Buildings	81,847
Public buildings	301,617
	$20,344,142

It will be seen from this that nearly half the expenditures charged upon the Administration of 1836 and 1837, do not come under the class of *administration expenses*. The purchase of the Indian lands and removal of the Indians, can no more be considered a part of the expenses of the administration of the Government than the purchase of Louisiana and its incidental charges, when converted into a part of the national debt, was held to be a portion of the expenditures in carrying on the Government. The payment of the pensioners is but a payment of a part of the debt of the Revolutionary and late wars. It is discharging the obligation which the country thinks due to the soldiers that fought its battles. Still, these pensions are all laid at the door of the present Administration's expenses, while the war debt, paid in Mr. Adams's time, is excluded from the expenditure summed up against his administration. The indemnities recovered by the late and present administrations, and paid to our citizens, although so much money *gained* by the accused Executive, is charged in the account against him, as so much expended by him, and is held up as a proof of his extravagance. The money paid to the States out of the public lands, is also charged as so much expended by the General Government, when it is, in fact, expended by the State Governments. We could go on to multiply explanations of minor details, to show that nothing had been asked by the Administration but what was absolutely necessary to the most economical discharge of the functions of the Government; but the large sums we have already disposed of as extraordinaries leave no excess in expenditure of the late, over previous Administrations, beyond what the experience of the country shows to be inevitable from the growth of the Confederacy and the increase of population. To shed light, however, on a year succeeding that to which we have referred above, we give below an explanatory article from the Globe, dated 30th of March, 1839, showing the origin of the extraordinary appropriations of the Congress which had just adjourned. The preceding Congress of 1836 and 1837, voted in the first of these years nineteen millions—in the last seventeen millions, more than the estimates submitted; and this is the excess which is seized upon by the electioneering committee of Federalists and sent into Virginia to influence the election. During that Congress, the Opposition were the majority in the House. They must, therefore, take the responsibility of the *extraordinaries* which they have charged to the extravagance of the Administration. As a party, they voted for them; and a majority of them for vastly more than could get passed through both Houses. The more reckless of the Bank partisans had evidently determined to bankrupt the Treasury.

(From the Globe of March 30, 1839.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1839.

The Opposition have heretofore endeavored to deceive the public into a belief that the Democratic Administration had become quite extravagant, carrying up the appropriations to above $40,000,000 per annum. The attempt had success for a while, until it was shown that of these large amounts, about the one-half were for occasional, contingent, and extraordinary objects, no way connected with the expenses of the Government; and that, deducting these, the cardinal feature of Democracy, that of economy, would be seen to have been duly attended to. So it is of the year 1839. The appropriations are, in round numbers, $38,000,000; but, after the proper deductions, it will be seen, that the expenses of the Government are considerably below the one-half of that sum. The first item to be deducted is $10,000,000 for the contingent calling into service fifty thousand men to repel, if necessary, the aggressions of Great Britain. The second item is $5,100,000 for the Post Office Department, not one dollar of which is paid from the Federal Treasury, but comes wholly from the Post Office itself. These two items reduce the thirty-eight to twenty-three millions. Then comes $1,850,000 for the expenses of the Florida war, over and above the expenses of the regular army. Then comes $1,765,000 for the Indian Department, the greater part of which refers to the removal and subsistence of the emigrating Indians, and compensation for their property and lands. This makes three and a half millions more, and reduces the expenses below twenty millions. Then comes the pensions, which constitute no part of the expenses of the Government, but are gratuities bestowed for past services, real or supposed. The appropriations of the last session for these, are two and a half millions; but nearly as much more will have to be paid under permanent pension laws; but as only two and a half millions are in the appropriation bills of this year, only that sum will be counted; and this will bring down the expenses to eighteen millions. Then comes $500,000 for the protection of the Northern frontier, and $80,000 for the protection of the Western frontier, and for the Western frontier military road, $52,000; all three of these being extraordinary objects of expenditure, incident to our relations with the British and the Indians. They make $630,000. Then come numerous heavy appropriations for public buildings, to wit: $100,000 for the new Treasury; $150,000 for the new Post Office; $50,000 for the new Patent Office; $30,000 for the new Jail in Washington City; $150,000 for the new Custom-house in N. York; $75,000 for the new Custom-house in Boston. Deduct all these, and you have less than seventeen millions for the *expenses* of the Government. Then comes $90,000 for the survey of the coasts of the U. States, and also the large sums for fortifying and defending the country, and the increase of the navy, which, being permanent objects for the security of the country, have no more to do with the expenses of the Government, than the fencing and improving a plantation has to do with the personal expenses of a family. Make these fair deductions, and others which might be named, and the expenses of the Government for the year 1839, will be found to be on the strictest scale of economy, and such as to invite and defy the attacks of the Opposition.

The authentic list of every class of expenditures was published in the Globe of March 27; and we would suggest to our Democratic friends throughout the Union, that they should carefully look it over, and then lay by the paper for future reference, to be ready for the Federalists, if they should attempt again to deceive the people about extravagant appropriations, as they did last year.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

We publish in another column this morning, from the Globe, an interesting article exhibiting the effect of panic and pressure upon prices, and particularly upon the price of flour. The article embodies a table extracted from this paper of February, 1837, giving a view of the prices of flour in the first three months of every year from 1796 until that time. This table was prepared for the Pennsylvanian by the late Nathan Bunker, an esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, and one whose business pursuits rendered him thoroughly conversant with the subject which it illustrates. It was published at the time in explanation of the high prices of flour, and it now equally serves to show the effects of those contractions which inevitably follow close upon the heels of seasons of expansion and speculation. Yet the Federal party, the steady opponents of every effort to reform the banking system and to bring about a more steady condition of things, attempt to charge upon the Administration the consequences which rest only upon those who puff up the bubble of delusive prosperity until it bursts—who at one time create enormous prices and raise the nominal value of all kinds of property to an exorbitant height, only to let them fall to a corresponding degree of depression.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The effect of panic and pressure on prices.

While the Opposition are endeavoring to persuade the Democratic yeomanry of the country to desert their principles and yield their support to Federalism, in consequence of the reduced price of produce at the present time, a useful lesson may perhaps be learned from the past. With this view we give the following table. It is from the Pennsylvanian of February, 1837—having been "carefully and accurately prepared" for that journal by a mercantile gentleman, and affords a comparative view of the price of flour in Philadelphia for the first three months of the year, from 1796 to 1837. To render the table complete to the present time, we have added the Washington prices for the same months in 1838, 1839 and 1840, as varying, probably, not materially from those of the Philadelphia market. In introducing the table, the Pennsylvanian remarks: "It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, (February, 1837,) showing as it does, the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that, at periods when labor did not obtain more than half the price it now commands, flour has sold at much higher prices than those which are now complained of. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars a barrel."

PRICES OF FLOUR.

For the first three months of the year, from 1796 *to* 1840, *inclusive.*

Years,	Jan.	Feb.	March
1796,	$12 00	$13 50	$15 00
1797,	10 00	10 00	10 00
1798,	8 50	8 50	8 50
1799,	9 50	9 50	9 25
1800, 1801,	11 50	11 25	11 50
1802,	7 00	7 00	7 00
1803,	6 50	6 50	6 50
1804,	7 50	7 50	7 00
1805,	11 00	12 25	13 00
1806,	7 50	7 50	7 00
1807,	7 50	7 50	7 50
1808, (embargo,)	6 00	5 75	5 50
1809, do	5 50	5 00	7 00
1810, In July and Aug. this year $11 and $12,	7 75	8 00	8 25
1811,	11 00	10 50	10 50
1812, (war,)	10 50	10 12½	9 75
1813, do	11 00	10 00	9 50
1814, do	9 25	8 25	8 00
1815, do	8 00	8 00	7 75
1816,	9 00	9 00	8 00
1817,	13 50	13 75	14 25
1818,	10 00	10 75	10 50
1819,	9 00	8 75	8 25
1820,	6 00	5 50	5 00
1821,	4 00	4 00	3 75
1822,	6 25	6 25	6 25
1823,	7 00	6 75	7 00
1824,	6 00	6 00	6 12
1825,	4 87	5 12	5 12
1826,	4 75	4 62	4 50
1827,	5 75	6 00	5 75
1828,	5 00	4 87	4 75
1829,	8 50	8 25	8 00
1830,	4 62	4 50	4 50
1831,	6 12	6 25	7 00
1832,	5 50	5 50	5 50
1833,	5 75	5 00	5 50
1834,	5 25	5 00	5 87
1835,	4 87	5 00	5 00
1836,	6 50	6 62	6 75
1837,	11 00	11 00	
1838,	10 00	10 00	9 75
1839,	8 00	8 00	7 50
1840,	7 25	6 12	6 00

We invoke the public attention to the epochs of lowest prices since the embargo. It will be found that the country has suffered a periodical embargo under the sway of the British Bank, in every one of its paroxysms, more severe and ruinous than that imposed to escape the oppressions of England herself in her most mischievous mood. In 1819, '20 and '21, the first contraction of the Bank, after its first three years of speculation and expansion, flour ran down from ten, thirteen, and fourteen dollars per barrel, of the two previous years, to eight, six, five, four, three dollars and seventy-five cents.

In 1824, '25, '26, the three years succeeding the same period of riot by the Bank, flour felt another depression from the contraction of the Bank and fell from $7 to $4 50 per barrel.

In 1833, '35—the era of the panic and pressure for a renewal of the charter of the Bank—flour was brought down to $6, $5, and $4 87½ cents.—*Globe.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS.

The person who now addresses you, was once a servile follower of the Richmond Whig. He once read no other paper, and consequently gave an implicit belief to all its statements. Various causes have lately contributed to change his opinions, and he is now a Democrat. But the remembrance of his former sins has preyed so much upon his mind, that it encroached some nights since upon his sleep, in an extraordinary manner.

Of the visions which then visited my fancy, I have first, a confused recollection of being one among a bustling throng of men. As my senses became more perfect, however, they began rapidly to take in a variety of objects. I found, that I was in a beautiful and thickly populated valley. On the summit of a considerable eminence, in the centre of it, I discovered a plain-looking, middle-aged man, whose actions seemed to be watched with the greatest attention by all. I observed, also, that while some seemed to regard them with satisfaction, others manifested a detestation alike of himself and his measures. Being at a loss how to account for this, I applied for information to a very gross, portly

personage, who was standing near me, and entertaining with great fluency and effect, a crowd of attentive listeners. He immediately expressed his willingness to comply with my request, and told me, at the same time, "that I ought to consider myself exceedingly fortunate in having addressed myself to him, as there were many hypocritical, designing knaves abroad, who would certainly have deceived me in their statements." He then proceeded to give me the required instruction, which was to this amount: "That the peace and freedom of the inhabitants of the valley were, at that time, in imminent danger, from a conspiracy formed by a great number of wretches, in whose breasts ambition predominated over every other passion; that they had already succeeded in placing their leader on the elevation where he had attracted my attention; that he then had a power which well enabled him to carry out the designs which he meditated, of enslaving the people, whom we saw around us, and had already, by attempting to establish a military body of men, plainly manifested his intention of enforcing them, if resisted; that a band of patriots, nobly taking upon themselves the defence of liberty, had hitherto defeated his efforts, and were then striving to expel him from his situation, and replace him by one, who, though unambitious of distinction, had proved himself a General, a Statesman, and an Orator." He told me, moreover, "if I was desirous to remain free from the bonds of so horrible a conspiracy, never to read any of their pamphlets or their papers, as they were so artful as to conceal all their designs under the cloak of patriotism." After making me acquainted with many particulars, which enlisted all my feelings with the disinterested beings, who, as I supposed, had so fearlessly resisted the encroachments of tyranny, he told me, "that among them he was a very influential member." "Indeed," said he, "I may claim the honor of being the origin of the party; my name is Truth, and my blunt, honest statements, have invariably more effect than the strongest arguments, or the most fervid appeals of eloquence."

Taking my arm within his, he then carried me around, and introduced me to many who, he said, were his active auxiliaries in the cause of freedom.—The number with which he made me acquainted, was very great. But there was one amongst them, who seemed to be of more consequence, and certainly made a deeper impression upon me than any of the rest. His name, he told me, was Justice; and the power with which he worked upon all my passions was magical; at one time, inspiring me with hatred and anger towards his opponents; at another with dread, and the next minute with contempt. The information which I derived from him, together with the statements of my first acquaintance, transported me almost to frenzy in my zeal against men, whom I regarded as unfit associates for gentlemen, and I would as soon have thought of putting my hand into the fire as upon one of their documents. * * * * *

But, suddenly "a change came o'er the spirit of my dream." I felt a sensation of unwonted vigor and elasticity to run through all my veins, and a winged female, with a light, undeviating motion, seemed to bear me on her pinions, from this region of strife and excitement. From her whole appearance, I immediately concluded, that she was the celebrated character called Time, of whom I had read so many glowing descriptions. In the commencement of our journey, we were accompanied for a very short distance by those who had influenced my sentiments in the valley. As we proceeded onwards, however, the dim outlines of two female forms appeared before us. The nearer we approached to them, the farther did my former instructors recede from our neighborhood, and faded entirely from our view, as soon as we reached the individuals whose appearance had first alarmed them. One of these then addressed herself to me. She was clothed in no apparel whatever; and the expression of her features was open and prepossessing in the highest degree—Said she, "a union between your recent friends and ourselves, is incompatible. They have been our enemies since the creation of the world. In ancient times, their power over the minds of men, far exceeded any that we could wield—latterly, the ascendancy has been ours. Since the advancement of knowledge, the absolute dominion which they formerly exercised with regard to present occurrences, has been only partial, and over the past, our control has been undisputed. Their real names are Misstatement and Prejudice—yet, they assume our own (Truth and Justice,) which the tenor of their conduct continually contradicts. The first of these is my particular opponent. In almost every thing that he says, he wars against me. In only one thing, in saying, that he was founder of his party, he did not deceive you. Believe exactly the reverse of every other statement that he made." After this address, she called my attention to the valley which we had left; and, following the direction of her finger, many were the alterations which appeared before my eyes. That party and their leader, which my first acquaintance had made me consider as base conspirators, under my scrutiny, thus directed, seemed to be inspired with an ardent zeal for freedom; their measures, well calculated to preserve and promote it, and their documents, truthful and argumentative. The leading men among their opponents, who I thought had opposed them from praiseworthy motives, seemed to be inspired in their opposition, both by past disappointments and future aspirations; their gifted patriot, a weak, ignorant object, whom they regarded as a fit tool to execute their own schemes, and the greater portion of his supporters a mass of men laboring under the same delusions by which I had formerly been deceived.

My views were next directed by the other female, (Justice,) who, in a short time counteracted all the impressions which her enemy, (Prejudice,) had made upon my mind. The means, however, which she used in effecting this change, were by no means similar to those which had first influenced me in my opinion.—She produced no excitement, stirred up no passions in my breast. But, though all things appeared exactly in their proper position, neither exaggerated nor underrated by an undue violence of feeling, many of my former sentiments seemed to me to be most ridiculously absurd. While, in my dream, Justice was thus triumphing over Prejudice—the log cabin, hard cider huzzas of the Whigs, awoke me from my slumber; and, in an instant the representations of imagination, were dissipated by those of reality. SOMNIATOR.

THE PLAIN DEALER.—THE STANDING ARMY.

Among all the disingenuous artifices of the Whigs, there is none more gross than the HUBBUB they have raised about what they call the STANDING ARMY. Let me attempt, in my plain way, and in the simple language of truth, to present this matter fairly before the great body of the people. It is for them I write, and *they* ask only the truth. Flourishes and violent declamation are the resort of those, who find it necessary to make mountains of molehills, and who seek to cover the naked deformity of their principles, by tawdry finery and a tissue of high-sounding words and groundless invective. Let the language of sincerity and truth be the language of the Democracy.

What are the provisions of this bill? Not to descend into its details, they are as follows:

It provides for organising the militia, according to the requisitions of the Constitution. Is this wrong?

It provides for dividing the militia into classes, so as to throw the most useful and vigorous portion into the same class for active immediate service, in case of war, and the residue into a reserve for extraordinary emergencies. Is this wrong?

It provides for training a portion of the active class every year, and leaving the reserved class, composed of very young men and of adults above 45, free from militia duty, unless the exigencies of war should call for their services. Is this wrong?

It provides, that the portion to be trained shall not exceed 100,000; the portion of Virginia, not exceeding 6,000. Is this wrong? Can there be any just complaint that instead of 100,000 Virginians being worried with attending musters six times a year, the duty is proposed to be confined to 6,000, who are to serve not more than 30 days, and are to be paid for their service?

It provides, that the 6,000 shall be raised by draft or volunteers, and shall receive pay while in training. Is this wrong? First, is it wrong, that they shall be raised by draft? Surely not. The duty of serving in the militia *must* be compulsory. It is so now. He who fails to attend his musters must *now* pay a fine. And so it is under this bill. The militia man, who disobeys the call to prepare himself for his country's defence, will be justly fined for his delinquency. He who *obeys*, will, after four years, be absolved from farther duty, except in case of war. The good citizen, who has energy and love of country enough to perform his duty, will thus be benefitted. The idle drones in society, who do no work at home, and are yet the loudest in their outcry about being compelled to serve a tour of duty or pay their fine, will be justly obliged to do the one or the other. The silk-stocking gentry must either condescend to prepare themselves for the service of the country, or pay for the omission. The yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the land, will never flinch from the duty as an unreasonable hardship. Secondly: Is it wrong, that the drafts should be paid while in service? Surely not. It is right, that the poor man, who is taken from his labor, should receive pay; and, as by this system only one man will be taken from his business for 15 that are now obliged to attend unprofitable musters six times in the year, the country can well afford to give the pay, as it will lose so much less by abstraction of labor from its ordinary pursuits, than it now does.

The bill farther provides, that the officers shall be appointed as the laws of the several States shall direct; thus leaving the appointment of the officers in the hands —not of the President—but of the States respectively, as the Constitution directs.

And this is called a STANDING ARMY!—with which, Mr. Van Buren, like a second Cromwell, is to subdue the people.

A STANDING ARMY!—that can never be embodied more than ONE MONTH in a year!

A STANDING ARMY!—to be commanded, not by officers appointed by Mr. Van Buren, but by officers appointed by the Governors of the States, many of whom are his bitterest enemies. Who can believe, that Gov. Pennington of N. Jersey, or any of the Governors of the Whig States, would appoint the suppliant tools of the man they so much hate? Truly, if the President and Mr. Poinsett had any designs upon our liberties, through the means of this STANDING ARMY, they have strangely missed their aim. To use the vulgar adage, "they have cut a stick to break their own heads." They are organizing a military force, a STANDING ARMY, to put under the command of their enemies, instead of raising a mercenary corps to be under their command!

A STANDING ARMY to subdue the people!—to be composed of *the people themselves*—of our fathers and brothers and sons—of all classes and conditions—of the man of wealth and the honest yeoman—the planter, the farmer, the merchant, the artizan, and the laborer; men, who know their rights, and will defend them; men, who love their liberties and will not betray them. Do the Whigs really believe, then, that 6,000 Virginians, called out to muster for a fortnight or a month, could be prevailed on, in that time, to conspire against the liberties of their country, and to forge chains for their fathers and brethren and neighbors and friends, the grasp of whose hands they have so lately felt? I know the Whigs, as a body, have no respect for the people. The old leaven of Federalism has leavened the whole lump. And it was a favorite notion of Federalism "*to save the people from their own worst enemy*, THEMSELVES."—But I cannot believe even the Whigs suspect them of wilful intention, to do wrong. "It is their *ignorance* that sinneth." They would tell us, "they know not what they do." But surely they would have sense enough to know, that they were traitors to their country, if they turned against its liberties the arms intended for its defence.

A STANDING ARMY!—to be composed not of the friends of the Administration alone, but of the gallant and vigilant, and sagacious, and sharp-sighted, and intelligent, and patriotic and independent *Whigs*, the great champions of liberty, the eternal foes of tyrants and the *uncompromising* enemies of V. Buren also! Verily, this would offer but a hopeless prospect of success to the enterprize against our liberties of that dangerous, ambitious and daring Military Chieftain, Martin Van Buren! If, as the Whigs say, they have a majority in Virginia, then would there be a majority of WHIGS in this *fearful army*. How would Van Buren or Poinsett manage them? How would they get along with their army when more than half of them must be their deadly foes, jealous of our liberties, and with their minds poisoned by the suspicion, that Martin Van Buren was coming out an Oliver Cromwell? But, above all, how would their machinery work in those States—and such there are—where the Whigs greatly outnumber their opponents, and where the STANDING ARMY would be rather a WHIG ARMY with Whig officers, than an army of Administration tools, ready to do any treasonable work required of them? Truly, we have little reason to make acknowledgments to the Whigs, for their estimate of *us*, but, if they impute even to their *Whig friends* the possibility of base treachery to their principles, and subserviency to a tyrant, and treason to their native land, we perhaps may sit down more quietly under their coarse and vulgar abuse, and their unworthy and degrading suspicions. Yet what must be the heart of that man, who, because I concur in the support of the Administration, will impute to me corruption and treason against my country, or intimate, that I will use the arms she entrusts to me, in cleaving down her liberties and supporting a usurper and a tyrant. The heart that can imagine it, must be corrupt itself. Yet, if this STANDING ARMY is to subdue our liberties, and if the Whigs cannot possibly be suspected of having a hand in it, then the subversion of our freedom is to be effected by the *parricidal* friends of the Administration. What say you, countrymen, to such a suspicion? What say you, honest yeomen even of the Whig party?—Do you believe your friends and neighbors ready for such a deed, or do you not rather repel with indignation a suspicion as unworthy of you, as it is unworthy of them?

The truth is, that in their loud denunciation of this measure, as dangerous to the liberties of the country, the Whigs, who think the people can be gulled by any thing, are only practising upon their supposed credulity. They think, that your alarm and your prejudices can be at any time excited by their outcries. Had they looked at the provisions of the bill with the calmness of men in pursuit of truth, and with the spirit of patriots, who love their country, they might indeed have found objections to its details, but surely no reason for alarm.—We are ourselves far from concurring in all the details of the Secretary's plan. We are free to say—for, we challenge a right to perfect freedom of opinion—that there are parts of the plan which we deem injudicious, and which we should expect to see modified or altered by the legislative branch of the Government, should the subject be taken up by Congress. We do not fear to trust our Representatives to amend these details; but in all sincerity, we regard the alarm of danger to our liberties, which has been so loudly sounded, to be the most unfounded and preposterous, that ever was attempted among an intelligent and enlightened people.

A PLAIN DEALER.

RICHMOND, Va., SATURDAY, MAY 2.

We have devoted a large portion of this No. of the Crisis to Mr. Duncan's Speech, which cannot be too generally read. We shall finish it in our next No.

Returns of Virginia Elections.

Accomack.—Thomas T. Cropper, W., 620, T. H. Bayly, Jm. W., 515, Pitts, W., 454. For Senate, Curtis, W., had about 100 m. over Allworth, Anti-Harrison.

Albemarle.—V. W. Southall and Isaac Coles, both W.; av. maj. 195—but no test—Many of the Democrats did not vote, because they despaired of success.

Alleghany.—S. Carpenter, D., 64 m.

Amelia.—J. F. Wylie,* D., 32 m.

Amherst.—Ed. A. Cabell, W., 46 m.

Augusta.—F. McCue and Garard B. Stuart, Whigs, without opposition.

Bath.—Byrd,* D., 8 m.

Bedford.—Mitchell and Burwell, Whigs.

Berkeley.—Van Doran* and T. Fryatt,* W. av. m. 101.

Botetourt.—Joseph Hannah, D., 65 m. "We shall give a majority of 300 at least in November."

Braxton and Lewis.—Not heard from.

Brooke.—Jones, D., 68 m.

Brunswick.—W. Meredith, Creed Haskins, Democrats, av. m. 138.

Buckingham.—Geo. W. Kyle, W., 1 maj., T. H. Flood, W., tie—obtains the seat by the casting vote of the Sheriff. The election to be "successfully contested." Another letter claims, after scrutiny, from 10 to 20 maj. for the Democrats. A 3d letter says, the election was "in many respects most foully conducted. I am well satisfied, that upon a fair investigation, Jones and Haskins are elected."

Cabell.—P. C. Buffington,* D., 129 m.

Campbell.—R. H. Toler, W., 512, R. Irvine,* W., 508—Dearing, D., 258, Poore, D., 234.—No test.

Caroline.—Robert B. Corbin, said to be returned by 2 maj. The election contested—and all in a fog.

Charles City and New Kent.—Clayton G. Coleman., W., re-elected—53 m. over Stubblefield, W., and Lacy, D., 40—but no adequate test—the Democratic vote not being all out.

Charlotte.—W. Cardwell, W., 5 maj. Election disputed.

Chesterfield.—James F. Cox, D., re-elected without opposition.

Clarke and Warren.—Nathaniel Burwell, D.

Culpeper.—E. Broaddus, W., about 100 maj.

Cumberland.—Irving,* W., 33 m.

Dinwiddie.—A. Vaughan,* D., 34 m.

Elizabeth City and Warwick.—S. Colton,* W., 40 m. over Poole. The 3d candidate, C. Crafford, had 88 votes.

Essex.—Lawrence Roane, W., 127 m.; no opposition.

Fairfax.—Sangster, D., 9 m.

Fauquier.—Marshall and Scott, W., re-elected.

Fayette and Nicholas.—G. Alderson, W., re-elected.

Fluvanna.—Barrett G. Payne, W., maj. 193. No efficient opposition.

Floyd.—H. Deskins, D., over 100 m.

Franklin.—W. P. Wood,* S. Hale, W., 100 m.

Frederick.—Wood,* D., maj. over Cather, W., 6—Byrd, D., had one majority over Cather. But at one of the precincts the Commissioner struck one vote, said to be good, from the polls, making a tie. It is said, the Sheriff will give the return to Cather—but it is doubtful. All in a fog.

Giles & Mercer.—Not heard from.

Gloucester.—T. Smith, W., 7 maj.

Goochland.—John Guerrant, D. No opposition.

Grayson.—Not heard from.

Greenbrier.—H. Erskine, W. No opposition. Preston's majority for Senate 235.

Greensville.—Augustine C. Butts, D. No opposition.

Halifax.—P. Taylor, D., 451, W. H. Clark, D., 451, Stovall 354—Baptist, D., for Senate 495.

Hampshire.—Vance* 602, and Odell* 567, W.—Nixon 536, Allen 528, D.

Hanover.—C. Thompson, W., 30 maj. Election disputed.

Hardy.—John Mullen,* W.

Harrison.—Lee 1083, Armstrong 759, Shinn 692, Kinchloe 489, all Democrats. The Opposition rallied mostly on Shinn.—The county will give 800 or 1000 majority, perhaps more for Van Buren.

Henrico.—Sherwin McRae, W., 174 majority—but no good test—R. Reins not being enough in the field.

Henry.—W. Hamlett, W., 6 2 maj.

Isle of Wight.—Arthur Smith, D.—no opposition.

James City, York and Williamsburg.—John M. Gregory, S. R. W., 36 maj. over Bowden, W.

Jefferson.—Dr. G. B. Stephenson,* W. C. Worthington, Whigs, average maj. about 150.

Kanawha.—Donnelly W., 208 maj.—but Dunbar D., was no candidate.

King & Queen.—Davis* D., 29 maj.

King George.—Edward T. Taylor, W., re-elected—33 maj.

King William.—Benj. F. Dabney* 238, E. Fontaine 209—Both Democrats.

Lancaster and Richmond.—W. H. Taylor, W., re-elected.

Lee.—(Not heard from.)

Logan.—(A Democrat elected.)

Loudoun.—Beard, Harrison, and Ramey, W., re-elected. No actual returns.

Louisa.—Joseph Lipscomb, D., 15 maj.

Lunenburg.—Marshall,* D., 80 maj.

Madison.—Booton,* D., 58 maj. over Banks, D., (378 to 320.)

Marshall.—E. H. Caldwell, W., 31 maj.

Mathews & Middlesex.—Diggs,* D., 59 maj.

Mason & Jackson.—(Not heard from.)

Mecklenburg. (2.)—Wm. O. Goode, D., 120 maj., Boyd,* D., 81—(3 Democratic candidates.)

Monongalia.—Clayton and Tanzey, D., beating Willey, W., 300 maj.

Monroe.—Augustus A. Chapman, D., 85 maj.

Montgomery & Pulaski.—Wm. Wade, D., 23 maj. No sort of test.

Morgan.—Cromwell Orrick,* W., 54 maj.

Nansemond.—J. M. Harrell,* W., maj. 91.

Nelson.—Gen. Brown,* W., maj. 125.

Norfolk Borough.—Rob. E. Taylor,* W., 201 maj.

Norfolk County.—J. H. Laughorne* and Wm. Ethe idge, Whigs, average maj. 190.

Northampton.—Gen. T. Yerby, W. No opposition.

Northumberland.—James M. Smith,* D., 179 maj.

Nottoway.—Fitzgerald,* D., returned by the Sheriff, but contested—on the face of the polls, 2 for Booth; on the back 3 majority for F.

Ohio.—W. McConnell 446, J. E. Bier 153. Both Whigs. But so far as the Democrats voted, their votes were thrown on Bier.

Orange & Green.—Joseph Hiden, D.

Page.—John McPherson* 51 maj. over Aleshire, both Dem. 419 votes given in. (Scarcely a Whig in the county.)

Patrick.—Cheatham,* W. No positive returns. Rumor says 200. (But no test.)

Pendleton.—Harmon Hiner, D., without opposition.

Petersburg.—John F. May, W., re-elected. No opposition.

Pittsylvania.—Tunstall and Keen, both W.

Pocahontas.—Geo. Burner,* D. 61 maj.

Powhatan.—N. N. Parter,* W., 8 m. (Election expected to be contested.)

Preston.—A Democrat elected. W. P. Brown,* D., 406, W. Fairfax 110.

Prince Edward.—Burke,* W., m. 16.

Princess Anne.—J. H. Dey,* W., m. 96.

Prince George.—Henry G. Heath, D., m. 117.

Prince William.—Daniel Ratcliffe, D., m. 146.

Randolph.—Samuel Elliott,* W., 129 maj. over Sturm, D.

Rappahannock.—Strother, W., 24 m.

Richmond City.—W. Robertson re-elected—without regular opposition. Votes no test.

Roanoke.—Henry Snyder, D., 13 maj.

Rockbridge.—C. P. Dorman, A. Leyburn, both Whigs—average majority 83—and 1043 votes given in.

Rockingham.—Edward H. Smith, James L. Shipman, D., re-elected. A majority expected in the fall of near 1000.

Russell.—G. Cowan,* D., 195 maj.

Scott.—(Not heard from.)

Shenandoah.—S. C. Williams,* Raphael M. Conn, D.—a 3d candidate also a Democrat—A thin turn out—but Shenandoah will give from 800 to 1000 majority for Van Buren in the Fall.

Smyth.—Dr. T. M. Tate, D., 32 maj. The county is Van Buren 2 to 1.—Piper's, D., vote for Senate 309.

Southampton.—Robt. Ridley, D., 14 maj.

Spottsylvania.—Oscar M. Crutchfield, W., 19 maj. Election contested.

Stafford.—Dr. A. Fitzhugh, D., 14 maj.

Surry.—Dr. Dawson Warren* maj. 19. 181 votes given. Both candidates Democratic. A. Atkinson, D., received for Senate 130.

Sussex.—John J. Prince, D., re-elected without opposition.

Tazewell.—(Not heard from.)

Tyler.—Stephenson, W., re-elected.

Washington.—Samuel E. Goodson, D., 156 maj.

Westmoreland.—Wm. G. Walker, W., re-elected.

Wood.—Stephenson,* W., 16 maj.

Wythe.—Fulton's maj. over Stanger 19. Pledged to vote according to the Presidential vote of the county in November.

* New members.

SUMMARY.

RETURNED.—56 to go with the Administration—and 70 in the Opposition. (We have not classified one of the votes in Frederick.)—To be heard from, Braxton and Lewis (last session D.) Giles and Mercer, D.) Grayson, D., Lee, D., Mason & Jackson, W. but expected to be D., Scott, D., Tazewell, D.—7—all of which will probably go for the Democracy. In which case the H. of D. will stand 63 for the Administration—70 for the Whigs—1 (Frederick) undecided—and 1 Impracticable Whig.

In the Senate there will be a *tie*, if Preston of the Montgomery District be elected. The joint vote stands, according to this estimate, 79 Democrats—85 for the Whigs—1 Impracticable, and 1 unsettled. Last session, parties stood in the H. of D. 62 for the Administration, (counting Greever of Smyth, and excluding Poulson of Accomac in the Senate,) 18—So that, according to these estimates, we would count 1 more in the H. of D., by giving us Frederick 2 more—and in the Senate, 3 less. In the next Legislature, there is only 1 Impracticable Whig instead of 3. But there are many contested elections—on the results of which, the majority on joint ballot will depend.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA.

It becomes your duty to rouse, rally and re-organize your ranks, without a moment's delay. The Whigs are animated by the slight advantages they have gained during the recent contest. They have gained three Senators (in the Districts of Accomack, of Frederick and of Montgomery,) although in the former District, Mr. Poulson was often compelled by the force of circumstances, especially by his regard to the wishes of his District, to vote against his political friends—as he did, when he ultimately voted for Gov. Gilmer. But it is in the Senate, that our only loss is found. It is probable, that we havesustained no loss in the House; and, indeed, under one aspect of the subject, we have gained two seats in that body. Under other aspects and calculations, we have retained our own in that body—leaving 5 or 6 seats contested by us, and 2 or 3 contested by the Whigs. We have not, however, obtained returns sufficient to justify us in making a precise estimate, or one so nearly approximating to the truth, as to satisfy any ingenuous mind.

But the unequal apportionment of the representation among the various counties, enables fewer voters in the small Whig counties, to send an equal number of Delegates, with the largest Democratic counties.—And this disadvantage still further operates upon us in the neighborhood of the Whig towns. Richmond alone has been able to control the election of Henrico, Hanover, Caroline, Powhatan and Buckingham—five counties, which have had Whig Delegates fastened upon them by the votes of the Metropolis, adroitly thrown in—and these five counties alone have directed the majority in the ensuing Legislature.

These circumstances cease to operate against us, in November, when we shall carry the State, decidedly.

But we might even have defied the votes of Richmond, and turned the tables effectually upon the Whigs, if it had not been for their unparalleled exertions, the misrepresentations which they unblushingly employed, and the humbugs which they have played off upon an honest people. They have been guilty of gross misrepresentations, and we are compelled to charge them with direct falsehoods. What will the reader say to the lies, which were trumped up in Albemarle, in relation to tearing the militia man eight years from his family—as they are retailed in our letters from Albemarle?

But of all the tricks which they have practised upon the People, the Humbug of a *Standing Army* is the most effective and the most monstrous. The R. Whig did not blush to represent it as a *standing army* of 200,000 men, kept "*constantly* in body, *and in pay*," involving the Treasury in millions of expense; when *it knew* that the Secretary's plan extended only to the training of from 10 to 30 days—and that he had expressed himself satisfied with 10 days, which he estimated would not cost half a million of dollars. They declaimed against the proposition for every man to furnish his own musket and accoutrements, as utterly unprecedented in a free country, when in point of fact the Secretary had only followed the act of Congress passed in 1792, and approved by General Washington, which declares, "That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of the rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service."—Mr. P. himself subsequently and properly modified his bill, by proposing "to assemble the militia at or near *convenient depots of arms, to be established within the State to which such militiaman belongs;*" *thus* supplying them with arms for temporary training, instead of requiring each man to supply his own musket, &c. It was also said, that the militiaman was to be dragged from one State to another, when the Secretary expressly says otherwise.

The Whigs rang all the changes upon the principles of the scheme and the details of the bill—when Gen. Harrison himself, has gone leagues beyond Mr. Poinsett's scheme. Twice whilst Governor of Indiana, in the Spring and Fall of 1809—and thrice whilst he was in Congress in 1817-'18-and '19, did he recommend militia systems far more laborious, expensive and objectionable than the single one suggested by Mr. Poinsett. No man has ever proposed wilder and more ridiculous schemes, than General Harrison. In 1809, he said:—"Instead of the few days, now appropriated to the purpose of training, and the very few hours of those days actually employed, some weeks, at least must be devoted to the purpose, and the men must be taught in camps of discipline, those studies, which, representing a faithful image of actual war, form the best school in which it can be taught. For the accomplishment of an object so desirable, no pains or expense should be spared."—And again: "I have recommended *camps of discipline* for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms," &c. &c.

And on 3d Feb. last, he again recommended "the formation of *annual camps of discipline*, in which the *select corps* of the militia were to be instructed in their duty at the PUBLIC EXPENSE." We shall lay all these details before you in our next number.

And yet such was the political justice of these Whig slangwhangers, that Mr. Van Buren is to be thrust out of office, as a military usurper, for having only once recommended the general classification and training of the active militia, to the consideration of Congress—whilst we are to raise Gen. Harrison to his place, though he has several times recommended a scheme, of a similar character; and in other respects, has gone a bow shot beyond Mr. Poinsett. What will an honest people further say to his visionary and outrageous assumption of power to scatter Federal Professors of Gymnastics and Tactics through the schools of the U. S.? What do they further say to his proposition to supersede a call through the Governors, for the purpose of training the militia, and to issue the President's orders directly to the officers of the militia? Yet Mr. Poinsett's scheme is to be blown up into all the gorgons and chimæras of a *standing army*, whilst Gen. Harrison forsooth was only organizing and disciplining the militia!

We do not mean to deceive you, Democrats of Virginia. You have a glorious victory in the fall, within your grasp, if you will but put forth your strength and faithfully do your duty. Your enemy is animated by the recent campaign—not so much by what he has gained, as by our failure to carry a majority in the Legislature. He is withal reckless, desperate and determined. He has moreover a large mass of machinery in play, to operate on the public mind—a Central Committee of 21 active and excited spirits—a Tippecanoe Club of more than 100 determined members in this city, prepared to carry out the designs of their leaders. These clubs are to be established elsewhere. They have daily and weekly papers, most liberally encouraged—they flood the State with handbills, pamphlets, and all sorts of combustibles, through the franks of their Executive Committee and members of Congress. They have travelling Electors to spout every where—and withal, Wm. C. Rives to roam about from county to county, to subserve his own purposes as well as theirs.

But you have the advantage of a good cause, of noble ends promoted by noble means. You have inscribed upon your banner the great principles of your illustrious State. The popular vote is with you. The decided majority is with you, if you will bring it effectively to the polls. You must not repose on a bed of roses—but you must go to work. Your county committees must organize at once—and meet the Opposition. The pen, the press, the tongue is ours too, if you choose to exert them—and what nobler cause did ever freemen have to animate their efforts, and reward them with success? To Arms, then, Republicans, to Arms! Rouse, rally, re-organize—and as sure as there is a sun in the Heavens, you will obtain a glorious victory in November next.